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LETTS'S DIARIES, 1907. [a31]

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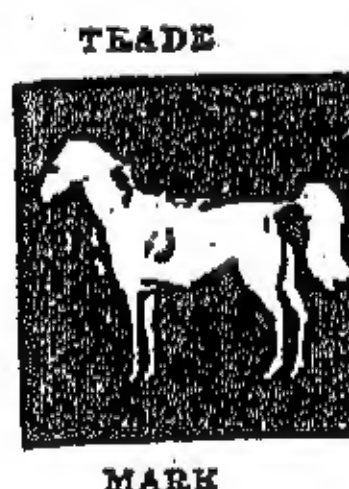
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[a32]



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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes
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Hongkong, 27th August, 1906. [1824]

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Hongkong, 29th September, 1906. [30]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 11th, 1906.

There is a good deal of nonsense talked from time to time about the manners of the Englishman abroad, and lately we notice that Mr. HAROLD SPENDER, a diligent and on the whole successful journalist, has been summing up in the columns of the *Daily Chronicle* in favour of the apparently obvious verdict. Continental prejudice has often been ascribed to the travelling Englishman's insular ways; and Mr. SPENDER, who frequently runs over to Paris, and knows all about the custom of using the same knife and fork throughout a meal, has rashly confirmed the theory. We say rashly, because it does seem that there should be more serious grounds for the "foreigners' dislike of JOHN BULL than mere tricks of demeanour. It is decidedly insular of Mr. SPENDER to imply that our German and French friends—to take two particular cases—have no more strength of character than to allow trivial solecisms and some neglect of continental courtesies to colour so deeply their regard of their English neighbours. It is clear that he had such alleged defects chiefly in mind, for he specifically refers to the Englishman's failure to raise his hat when entering a hotel or a shop, and his omission of the regulation bare-headed bow or bows on leaving a public dining room or similar place. As we have noticed that JOHN BULL's manners in Far Eastern countries are very much what they are in foreign lands nearer his own, we may take some interest in the theme, threadbare though it

be. To begin with, we should decline to admit the premise that the manners of the Englishman abroad are bad, although it cannot be denied that they are largely different to those of other travelling Europeans. Good and bad manners, like good and bad taste, depend greatly on the point of view, and the definition is an arbitrary one. We should also qualify the assumption that JOHN BULL is as strongly disliked as he is supposed to be; and point out that racial prejudice is a normal condition permeating not only all humanity but all Nature. One critic of Mr. SPENDER admitted the dislike as inveterate and general, and confined himself to arguing that its causes were mainly political. To this end was instanced the better feeling promoted in France by the entente cordiale, and so on. So far as the conditions dealt with by Mr. SPENDER and others are concerned, we shall also deny the better feeling. The Press may have less in each country—that is a political effect—but the instinctive aversion to the stranger manifests itself convincingly in the little Normandy boys who throw stones at the cyclist, or in the urchins of China and Japan who cry "barbarian" after us. While universal, it is not even big enough to be confined to nations. It is parochial. One street even may show it to another street, in Bubbling Well Road at Shanghai elevates the nose at Hongkew, or the Peak at Kowloon. The very robin in the copse or the trout in the pool, when resenting intrusion, is manifesting precisely the same feelings which inspire the phenomena that give rise to such discussions. Those who share the Scots' Bard's dream of a time when man to man the wide world over will be as brothers, may consider it a petty and perverse instinct for which Nature is not to be admired; but those who have less faith in man-schemed utopias, and realise more the absolute all-embracing ingenuity—we can think of no better word—of Nature, accept it as an effective method of averting stagnation.

But harking back now to the more personal topic of JOHN BULL's manners when away from home, we must again draw attention to his own point of points of view. That is the only fair way to arrive at a just decision. JOHN BULL is beyond everything a freeman. The idea of freedom, of personal independence and individual liberty, has thrived in his brain ever since Magna Carta. If he is shy of formal courtesies, it is because he is very much afraid of servility. After all, he knows that so many of these social amenities signify nothing. Put him to the test in an affair demanding genuine chivalry, and we have no fear that even brusque JOHN BULL will prove himself a gentleman in the truest sense of the word. To return to the days of the pugnacious Dandies, which is really what some of his critics—Mr. HAROLD SPENDER, for instance—seem to desire him to do, would also put him back into the duelling habit. With the most sweeping of bows, hat at arm's length and spine bent nearly double, he would have to intimate with all due deference that the gentleman who had just made a *salto vore* comment on the fit of his hat must condescend to meet him on the field of honour. There is too much common sense nowadays for that, and a too keen realisation of the things that matter and don't matter. There is a difference between the aloof dignity born of a justly acquired self-conceit and the bashful ways of the "boaster", who, however, has to be blushed for by all nations. In asking JOHN BULL to lift his hat when entering a shop, Mr. SPENDER may think he is merely suggesting that when in Rome, he should imitate the Romans. That adage has lost its savour for the much-travelled Englishman. It has been his lot to travel much among Romans who, metaphorically, were impossible people to copy. In the Far East we do not accord high praise to the man who "goes native". In a much modified degree, it is advisable in all places for him and for others to preserve their individuality, which, as a matter of fact, most of them do. The very criticisms that are launched against JOHN BULL on the continent could be (and often are) made by the Chinese against all foreigners in China.

The s.s. *Calcutta* has been floated and was proceeding to Malta on Sept. 28th.

The sunken junk in the junk anchorage, a menace to navigation, will be removed shortly.

In Bombay the labourers are rapidly leaving the works for more remunerative employment in the fields.

The American Consulate yesterday received the following typhoon warning, dated Manila Observatory, 11.45 o'clock a.m.:—"Shallow depression crossing central Luzon; it may get strength on sea."

Those who are going to attend St. Andrew's Ball on Nov. 30th will have the usual opportunities to practise the Scottish dances, on Tuesday the 13th, Monday the 19th, and Tuesday the 27th, of the same month.

We regret the necessity of announcing the unexpected discovery of two more plague fatalities, making the season's total 892 cases. One body was found on the foreshore at Kennedy town; the other by the seaside near the Tin Hau Temple.

The Korean Daily News having complained that certain people were "busily engaged in throwing mud at the Korean Government," the *South Press* suggests that they must be aiming at an invisible target. There is no mud, and no Korean government.

Extraordinary bravery on the part of a British native soldier is reported. They were commanded by a native corporal. The party resisted the prolonged and determined attack of 500 Tuaregs (Morocco) and finally drove off the enemy with heavy loss.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Agent in Tokyo wires that the *Japan Times* publishes a letter, signed by Paoli Amin, declaring that India is awakened and is endeavouring to regain her freedom; she awaits the help of an Oriental nation which has been already successful in civilisation.

"A Seaman" writes in the *Echo de Chine*:—"Even although telegraphic warnings had not arrived from the Manila nor Luzon observatories, it was very easy to detect the approaching cataclysm (Sept. 18th) from the great barometric changes at least two hours before its arrival."

Quoted by the *Albion* and *Pioneer* the following circular from the Church Missionary Society's Medical Mission at Zaid (Persia) might perhaps have been put a little differently. "The hospitals are now, thanks to God's blessing on our work, so crowded as to be very insanitary."

It is reported from St. Petersburg that, in reference to prison administration in Russia, a confidential circular has been issued to the Governors of Provinces. It states that a new and strong Terrorist organization has been formed with the object of releasing political prisoners by besieging the prisons where they are detained.

Their Majesties the King and the Queen received a most enthusiastic reception at Aberdeen. Enormous crowds witnessed the Royal procession through the decorated streets to the University, where 5,000 persons filled the quadrangle, in which King Edward performed the ceremony of opening the new buildings.

It is reported from Melbourne, that Mr. Deakin, in outlining the Commonwealth Government's defence proposals, announced that it has been decided to obtain 4 torpedo boats and 8 coastal destroyers, in the first three years and 8 coastal and 4 ocean destroyers, in the second three years. It is intended to obtain pattern vessels from Britain and then build others in Australia.

With reference to our telegram yesterday morning, announcing certain naval changes, it would be obvious to most readers that the word "formerly" had been inadvertently omitted. It should have prefixed Sir Gerard Noel's description as "Commander-in-chief of the China Squadron." The message as received was apparently garbled, and certain of the changes are so unexpected that confirmation is desirable.

Lottories are coming into fashion in Bangkok as an easy way of raising money. People of high position there, says the *Bangkok Times*, join in getting up these prize-drawings. The latest is the announcement of a theatrical performance which a wealthy syndicate is getting up for the purpose of making a bit by the ticket numbers. This is a very different matter from the usual little lottories when a man has to dispose of his pious. The promotion of these big lottories or prize drawings has simply become a money-making business, and one, so far as can be seen, with very few risks in it. The Siam Government, having set their face against public gambling, are considering how to deal with these lottories.

Society in Calcutta is rent in twain, or considers itself rent in twain, on a subject of supreme importance at the headquarters of the Indian turf, and possibly, also at Singapore and other racing centres in the Straits. The *tertium quid* of this little bellum is naturally feminine, and nothing less than the "to be" or "not to be" of a ladies' totalisator. By some the Calcutta Stewards are besought to give the hint a trial; by others, the Stewards are advised to leave the matter to the "No's" who are mostly "hobbies," who seek to cover their identity by such sobriquets as "Sal" and "Satin," in correspondence in the local Indian press.

An interesting legal question is puzzling the Legations in Bangkok at present. Is it legal to import morphine? The treaties forbid the importation of opium, and as morphine is the active element of opium the Customs Department has taken up the position that the prohibition applies also to this drug. Some few years ago pills were imported in Bangkok in large quantities which were found to contain morphine, and as a result of the representations made them the importation of these pills was made illegal. Since then the import of morphine there is said to have increased, till now the matter has been taken up by the Customs and at least one consignment stopped. The whole question, says the *Bangkok Times*, has been referred by the Legations to their home Governments, and there the matter rests for the present.

A Hongkong Government Gazette Extraordinary, issued yesterday, proclaimed Shanghai to be a port at which an infectious disease prevails.

The Marquess of Bute has offered the Cardiff Corporation the option of purchasing his interest in the Cardiff docks and railways, of which the capital amounts to £7,000,000.

The steamship *Indravelli* sailed on Sept. 7th for Chiuwang-tao with 407 repatriated coolies, of whom 300 are being repatriated under the notice issued by the Imperial Government.

This evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, Mr. W. H. Williams will lecture on "Past and Present Monetary Systems." Mr. W. M. Watson will take the chair at 8 p.m. sharp. It is hoped there will be a large attendance.

Numerous rioters have been arrested in Crete, in consequence of the affray at Prince George's departure; but the ringleaders fled, and have got away or are in hiding. French troops, numbering 240, have arrived at Casea from Marseilles; 292 Italian troops from Messina have reached the same place. Reinforcements were thereupon sent to the disturbed districts of Crete.

Moscow newspapers print special telegrams from Vladivostok, according to which Japanese dealers there are anxiously liquidating their businesses and selling off their stocks at half-price. There are no explanations of this proceeding. It is rumored that the Rothschild family concerns are shortly to be disposed of to an American syndicate, whose representative is already on the spot, while a member of the Rothschild firm is daily expected to arrive.

The P. & O. Company, it will be noticed in our advertising columns, are placing on the China run during the next passenger season the fine steamship *Macedonia*, 10,050 tons. She is scheduled to leave Hongkong for Marseilles and London on March 23rd, and passengers by her will have the opportunity to see Bombay where she will make a stay of about 24 hours. The *Macedonia* is timed to reach Marseilles from Hongkong in 24 days, and London in 35 days.

Since the year 1891 the number of deaths from appendicitis in the London Hospital has steadily increased. In the former year there were two deaths, in 1894 twelve, in 1897 seventeen, in 1898 twenty-seven, in 1899 thirty-nine, in 1904 sixty-three, and last year fifty six. In the course of a report on the subject Dr. D. L. Thomas, medical officer of health of Stepney, enlarges upon the detrimental effect of boracic acid which is extensively added to food. This, he says, may predispose to appendicitis from invasion of the intestinal wall by the bacillus coli communis. The evil effects of drastic purgatives are also referred to.

Opium has been smuggled into Australia in large quantities recently, so much so that the Customs authorities were forced to take special measures to suppress it. Every vessel from Hongkong to Sidney was rigorously watched, the drug being believed to be imported only from China; but when in spite of this smuggling was detected attention was directed to other vessels and it is said a seizure was made of 20,000 dollars worth on the *Minerva* from Vancouver. The opium was done up in packages and secreted between false walls in the forehold of the vessel. It was the first seizure there where no Chinese were concerned.

A terrible tragedy occurred recently in the Hornsby district of New South Wales, when a Chinese market-gardener became demoralized, and ran amok. He first made a futile rush with a tomahawk at a little girl, then struck a young slaughterman named Hookley, who just escaped by flight. The murderous Chinese next made for the Pennant Hills, a mile away, and, meeting a nine-year-old boy, Albert Gordon Pettit, son of a dairymaid, split his head open, killing him instantly. Another lad, Horace Aikoe, 16 years of age, who was in charge of a greaser's cart, was also killed by the maniac, who then rushed into the residence of Mr. A. G. Hindle, and shut himself into a bedroom. The police forced an entrance, and captured him, after one constable had been slightly injured. The murderer after his arrest, declared that he had to kill three people before he could get to heaven.

THE VOLUNTEER CAMP.

The Hongkong Volunteers go under canvas for 16 days at Stonecutters' Island on Saturday, and the Corps Orders by Major Pritchard supply members with the necessary detailed information on the subject. A routine launch service will be established as before, enabling the men to come to business in the morning and return to camp in the evening. The first launch for the conveyance of the Corps will leave Blake Pier on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

The arrangement of the camp will be much the same as in previous years. Tents will be provided as follows:—three for officers' messes, one sleeping tent for each officer, two guards' tents, one quartermaster's and ammunition store, six staff sergeants and instructors, one N.C.O. officer and three mess, three sergeants' mess, one tailor's shop. There will be a matchless mess and matchless canteen. The camp will be lit by electric light by the Engineers.

Members are warned against using cameras. Bathing is allowed from 6 a.m. to 12 noon daily. Visitors will be permitted on the usual guest nights.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

H.M.S. "DREADNOUGHT."

LONDON, October 10th.
H.M.S. *Dreadnought* has done remarkably well on her trials, developing 28,000 horse-power and 22½ knots.

OLD-TIME ACTRESS DEAD

LONDON, October 10th.
Madame Ristori, the famous actress who played before the third Napoleon and retired over twenty years ago, is dead, aged 84 years.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

LONDON, October 8th.
It is reported that the Newfoundland Ministry, following the example of Natal, intend to resign as a protest against the American modus vivendi.

It is authoritatively stated that the indignation in Newfoundland is due to erroneous American versions of the modus vivendi and that Newfoundland was consulted throughout the negotiations. The suggestion that the claims of Newfoundland were overlooked is unfounded.

THE STEAMSHIP LINES TO AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, October 8th.
The French, American, and German steamship lines trading with Australia are perturbed at the preference shown for British lines, and it is predicted that they will withdraw a number of vessels from the Australian trade.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 8th.
Bombs have been thrown at the Vice Governor of Kazan, and at the Commander of the Sevastopol garrison. Both were wounded.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

NORTH MANCHURIA.

Tokyo, October 4th.
It is reported on good authority that twenty-seven Japanese have been stopped by the Russians at Grodekoff and returned to Vladivostok. Japan has submitted the matter to St. Petersburg and demanded that strict instructions be given in respect of the decision to arbitrate the Supungkai Convention.

ON THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

POLICE AVERT A RIOT.

The baneful Chinese system of sub-letting contracts until the last sub-contractor who undertakes the work finds it necessary to "squeeze" in all directions, was nearly responsible for a riot between rival factions on the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The contractor who has the contract to carry out masonry work at the Kowloon Tong tunnel, near Yau-mat, was ordered by the engineer-in-charge to hasten the completion of his work by putting on more men. He refused, but was informed that if he failed to comply with the request within 10 days, the engineer would engage new men to complete the work. At the expiry of ten days the number of men on the contract was not increased, so 70 new workers were engaged. When these men appeared, the contractor doubled the number of his men, and refused to allow the new hands to work. As there was every prospect of a riot the police at Yau-mat were communicated with, and Sergeant Appleton and six constables were despatched to restore order. The sergeant found much persuasion necessary to induce the contractor and his employees to leave the works, but eventually they decided to do so, and went off quietly, allowing the new men to enter and continue where they had left off.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

The extraordinary decrease in United States exports to the Orient is causing much comment and considerable anxiety. The New York *Sun* of Sept. 7th points out that in the first seven months of the calendar year 1905 American sales to China, Japan, and Hongkong were \$78,321,973 (\$15,654,393). In the first seven months of the current year they were \$42,434,388 (\$2,496,877). The shipments to China fell from \$37,181,220 (\$7,436,244) to \$20,612,191 (\$4,120,438), and shipments to Japan from \$36,800,468 (\$7,300,093) to \$18,774,726 (\$3,754,945). Sales to Korea and Asiatic Russia show a large increase, though the amount of business is comparatively insignificant. The New York *Globe* appeals for "a more intelligent and far-sighted policy than has recently characterized the dealings of our Government with the Celestial Empire."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Australien*, with the outward French mail, will leave Saigon on Friday, the 12th inst., at 8 a.m., for this port.
The Indo-China str. *Namsang*, from Calcutta and the 8 rails, left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., at 5 p.m.
The A.L. str. *Trieste* left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., and is expected here on the 15th inst.
The J.-C.-J. Lijn str. *Tjibodas* left Macassar for this port on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

It will be remembered that several pending concerts were recently abandoned in favour of an entertainment on a larger scale promoted by a committee of local gentlemen with a view to augment the Typhoon Relief Fund. This entertainment took place last night in the City Hall, which was decorated for the occasion, and the hearty co-operation all round—artists coming forward to provide a programme of considerable merit, hard working committees appearing in their energies, and a sympathetic community—resulted in a distinct success. Its two-fold object was attained. A large audience was agreeably entertained and a considerable sum of money was raised for the deserving object. Many distinguished patrons were present, including H.E. the Governor.

The Band of the R.W.K. Regiment, under Bandmaster McKelvie, had the honour of introducing the programme, their selection "Gold and Silver" eliciting rapturous applause. Then Miss Rowe commanded attention with her recital of the prologue to "The Shipwreck," given with dramatic effect. When the curtain was raised a number of British tars, men of H.M.S. *Flova*, were seen in possession of the platform. They went through the cutlass exercise with freedom and precision of movement that delighted everyone, and though the audience clamoured for its repetition the blue-jackets contented themselves with a salute in acknowledgment. Mr. G. Balloch gave a cultured rendering of "Drake's Drum" and in reply to an encore sang a delightfully quaint Irish melody, the plaint of a distracted lover. Mrs. Newborn charmed her auditors by her exquisite singing of "She wandered down the mountain side" and naturally they asked for more. Her encore was another pleasing solo "The Spring is coming." Undoubtedly the feature of the first part of the programme was the musical sketch by Mr. E. Sutherland. A clever mimic, with a keen sense of the humorous, he kept everyone in roars of laughter, and so greatly was his large contribution appreciated that an encore was demanded. That, however, was asking rather much, and Mr. Sutherland merely bowed his acknowledgments. Mr. F. H. Thomas, who has a nice voice, was not particularly happy in his selection, but Mrs. Badley added to her popularity as a soloist by her artistic rendering of "A Barque at Midnight," which had of course to be followed by an encore. The prologue to "Pagliacci" was admirably sung by the Rev. M. Longridge to the manifest delight of the audience.

After the opening selection by the band in part two, an exhibition of bayonet fighting was given by a number of men from the R.W.K. Regiment. This proved most exciting, and the winner, L. Corp. Jones, was loudly applauded. Mrs. E. W. Maitland won her way to the hearts of the assembly by her dainty song and dance "Just a little bit of string" and though the audience would have been glad to see her on the stage again she denied the encore. A clever and skilful performance was Miss Crockett's acrobatic dance, and he also had to make a return to the platform. Miss Rowe made a welcome re-appearance, this time in the role of danseuse. She executed the "Sailor's hornpipe" with neat steps and graceful movement and in deference to the wishes of the audience she danced an Irish jig with appropriate vigour and spiritfulness. She had a slight mishap in this, but she quickly recovered and completed the dance. "Five minutes at Margate" was the title given to a Christy minstrel form of entertainment supplied by Messrs. Plummer, Biron, Daniel, Hickmatt, Bartow, Grimble, Sutherland, and two other well known gentlemen who sought to hide their identity under the appellations of Castor and Pollux. This was most enjoyable, and the general verdict of the capabilities of this versatile party was expressed in the words "They could run a show of their own." The programme was brought to a close with the *Sword Dance* skilfully danced by Lt. Fraser, R.A.M.C., to the piping of Mr. R. G. Munroe. To sum up, a very creditable entertainment with satisfactory results.

AN AMERICAN "HOUSE OF KIMMON."

A week ago there was a cartoon in Punch, representing Miss Spain looking on at Brother Jonathan, who has the trick cigar of Cuba spluttering in his hand, and a much damaged ill-drawing Philippine cheroot in his mouth. She says: "Excuse my laughing, but I have had that sort before." We in this Colony have heard a good deal about "legalised" vice and "legalised" gambling and "legalised" drinking, whenever the Government has taken in hand the regulation of common habits that by excess become abuses, and we have been rather weary of the Exeter Hall people misallied every effort of the Government to deal with these abuses "legalising" vice, and pandering to the Devil. The members of the American Mission, as becomes their vocation, have a leading part in the local crusade against government action in such matters. Excuse our smiling. The latest Gambling Law of the Philippine Commission reads:

Section I. It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, corporation, or association to offer, take, or agree upon any bet on any horse race, or to maintain or employ a totalizer or other device, method or scheme for betting or gambling on any horse race, or realizing any profit therefrom by letting or gambling in the Philippine Islands, except during the periods in this section mentioned:

(A) On each Sunday and legal holiday between the date of the passage of this Act and the first of January nineteen hundred and seven.

That word *except* is a note of respectable dimensions. In effect it is "legalised" gambling—that is to say it attempts what sensible men call regulation, but which has always been cast in our teeth as "legalising" vice.—*Singapore Free Press.*

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, October 10th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PRINCE JUDGE).

TIER PLANTING IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Wong Wan and Wong Yuk sued Yu Wo Kai for \$964.55 for work done by plaintiffs at the request of defendant. Mr. Gardiner, from the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. C. Master, of Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendant. In support of the claim it was stated that plaintiff dug 195,000 pits for planting fir trees in the New Territory on behalf of defendant, who was the sub-contractor and that he only received \$100 for the work.

After hearing evidence, the case for the plaintiffs closed, and the further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, October 10th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ.

(FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A FARMER.

A hater of a woman was charged by Gunner Bester, R.C.M., with behaving in a disorderly manner on Tuesday evening.

Complainant said he was returning to barracks on the evening in question when defendant jumped before him, and suddenly wanted to make the man for his coat. Whereupon the man was turned, defendant always hounded him. Apparently he enjoyed the humiliating exercise, but the soldier did not, for he handed the man over to the police.

The case was adjourned.

RETRIBUTION FOR THE CAUSE.

Tam Cheung was charged at the instance of Inspector Gordon with being a rogue and a vagabond. At four o'clock yesterday morning he was found by the houseboy on the premises of Archdeacon Bannister.

Tam did not deny that he was on the premises. He told his Worship that when the Government wanted the roads he used to help pull the watercart. Since they have ceased to lay the dust he has taken to selling flowers, and it was with the object of gathering a quantity of these that he trespassed on the domains of the archdeacon.

His Worship recorded a conviction and sentenced defendant to fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

RETURNED TO SINGAPORE.

Detective Sergeant Bartels of the Singapore police applied for the extradition to Singapore of a young Eurasian named W. J. Holmberg. The defendant, who was formerly accountant in the firm of Messrs. Allen and Goldhill of 21 West Street, Singapore, was charged with criminal breach of trust within the jurisdiction of the Straits Settlements. He is stated to have embezzled a sum of about \$7,000.

His Worship ordered that defendant be delivered into the custody of Sergeant Bartels to be conveyed back by sea to the Straits Settlements.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

WHILE THE TRAVELLER SLEPT.

John Wilson charged a ricksha coolie with the larceny of £13 and a passage ticket from Hongkong to Shanghai.

It appears that at midnight on Tuesday complainant engaged the defendant's ricksha in Queen's Road Central. He is alleged to have been under the influence of liquor, and must have fallen asleep in his vehicle for it was 2 a.m. on the following morning when he awoke at Blake pier. He missed his money immediately and gave the ricksha coolie in charge to the constable on duty at the pier. When the ricksha was searched five sovereigns were found between the cushion and the seat.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction for a similar offence, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and six hours' stocks.

PORTUGUESE GENERAL DIES ON MACAO STEAMER.

Yesterday morning a Portuguese retired military officer, José Baptista Gonçalves, general of brigade, died suddenly on board the s.s. *Montana* between Macao and Hongkong. The general had been suffering from dyspepsia for some time and set out, accompanied by one of his sons, for Hongkong with the intention of consulting a medical man. He boarded the steamer about 7.15, and after the vessel started he went to his cabin to lie down. When he reached the room he fell to the floor, where he was discovered by the boy, who promptly called the purser. Assistance was not forthcoming, and Dr. McAlay, a passenger, did all he could for him, but it was apparent that he was beyond all human aid, and he succumbed an hour after his seizure. Heart disease was the cause of death. The body was taken back to Macao.

Deceased, who was 52 years of age, was commander of the garrison at Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, for two years, leaving there in June last for Macao. He is survived by a widow, four sons and one daughter.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

There seems little doubt now that the announcement exclusively made by the *Daily Press*, a few weeks ago, that the Attorney-General was about to resign is well founded. Mr. A. G. Wise, Prince Judge, is regarded as his successor, and it is expected that Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz will act as Prince Judge.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST PRISON WARDER.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

George Street, a warder employed in Victoria Gaol, again surrendered to his bail at the Magistrate's yesterday to answer a charge, heard before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, of manslaughter in connection with the death of a prisoner named Wu Luk.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the defendant.

Chau Ming was the next witness. He said he was a prisoner in Victoria Gaol and remembered seeing a prisoner faint and carried out of gaol on September 25th. On the previous day prisoner was lifting shots. After putting one down, defendant said he had done so in a loud manner, and struck him a blow on the back, and another on the ribs. Witness saw several pieces away. The prisoner was struck by a truck which defendant was holding in his hand. When prisoner was struck he fell to the ground. Then defendant kicked him, caught him by the throat and pulled him up, and prisoner went on with his work. This happened in the afternoon of the day in question. Witness knew Warder Savage, but he did not strike the prisoner. It was the defendant. Next morning he was working in the same yard as deceased, who was carrying stones. While so engaged he sat down, lay back and became unconscious. Then four prisoners carried him away, and afterwards witness saw his corpse.

Cross-examined—Defendant held the baton in his right hand, and some distance down. Deceased had just put down the shot when he was struck. He was not standing upright at the time. One how was struck on the small of the back, and then deceased was prodded lower down on the side. Witness was on the side of the deceased, and some seven or eight paces distant. There were probably some two or three prisoners between him and deceased. He was sitting down picking up the baton at the time. The warder generally stood on platform until he saw some thing wrong, when he got off. He heard himself the platform between fifteen and thirty minutes when the blow was struck. He always struck prisoners in that way. During the time he had been off the platform only the prisoner was struck, but during the morning two or three were struck. Witness was struck on the neck with a cord. He had been in gaol three weeks and every warder had struck him. Defendant had struck him two or three times. He had complained to Mr. Craig about it. The working gaol was very hard, but he could not complain being kept at it because he was in prison.

Mr. Grist—You're told this is a frequent occurrence, this striking of prisoners by warders. What makes you remember this particular instance?

Witness—Because in that quarter of an hour deceased was the only man struck.

Mr. Grist—How many men did you actually see struck that afternoon?

Witness—Several.

Lai Wai, another prisoner, remembered seeing deceased faint. On the previous day he was struck by the defendant while lifting shot. When he became unconscious the defendant called four men to carry him away.

Cross-examined—Witness was in charge of the gaol when he was struck. Others were struck on that day, but they had since been released. Many prisoners were struck in gaol by all the warders. Witness had not been in a cell with the last witness, neither had he been in communication with him.

The gaol interpreter stated that he interpreted in the gaol hospital when the assistant Superintendent of Prisons took the statement of deceased.

Warder George Savage said he remembered deceased falling down in the lower yard on the morning of September 25th. At that time witness was in charge of the gang in which deceased was working. He was carrying stone. Witness had him removed to the gaol hospital. When the prisoner fainted defendant had just appeared to relieve witness.

Cross-examined—Witness went on duty on the afternoon of Monday 24th at 1 p.m., and went off at 6 o'clock. He was in charge of prisoner from one o'clock until 4.30 p.m. During that time prisoner went on, with his work and made no complaint. On the following morning witness again took charge of him at 7.55 a.m., and then there appeared to be nothing the matter with him. During the time he was on duty witness did not see deceased struck.

Re-examined—If deceased had fallen down, or had been struck during the time he was in the lower yard, witness must have known it. Case adjourned.

THE ROYAL HONG-KONG YACHT CLUB.

The typhoon has made the annual report of this club, just issued, rather sad reading. The Boat Committee report that the No. 5 boat, Mr. Warren's pair car, and one random were completely destroyed; while the German light four, a light pair car, and a light double were very much damaged. Two fours, four old bats, and four bats, are capable of repair. Repairs will cost about \$500. The only craft that escaped damage were Nos. 3, 6, and 7 bats and clasper light four. Two bats and three seals were lost. There are at present 238 members and subscribers registered. The Yacht Committee issue a separate report. Messrs. Caldwell, Barlow, and Cruickshank are thanked for coaching the bat crews. The working account shows a balance of \$1,643.8.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

The *Times* of Sept. 8th published a copy of a Memorandum by the President of the China Association submitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "regarding the measure to the status of the Imperial Maritime Customs," conveyed in the recent Imperial Decree concerning that administration.

The Memorandum [it is stated in the covering letter to the Foreign Office] has the assent and full approval of the General Committee who would regard with grave apprehension any derogation from the high standard of capacity and integrity which has characterized the service in the past and trust that steps will be taken by His Majesty's Government, in concert with other Powers, to prevent the abrogation of a Decree which they regard as pregnant with danger to the authority of the Inspector-General and to the welfare and smooth conduct of foreign trade.

The following is the text of the Memorandum:—The anxiety with which the Association had followed the telegraphic narrative of the proceedings subsequent to the sudden creation of a new Customs over the Imperial Maritime Customs had been mitigated by the Secretary of State's declaration in Parliament, on the 6th August, that "he regarded it as most vital to the interests of trade in the interests of Chinese revenue, and in the interests of Chinese credit, that the administration of the Customs should be maintained on the lines on which it had been so successfully worked hitherto, and that it should be maintained as an efficient and honest administration, [that] Chinese progress is intimately bound up with the maintenance of the Chinese Customs on the lines laid down by Sir Robert Hart, and that is a subject which will receive the close attention of His Majesty's Government."

But anxiety has been recently renewed by the apparently unsatisfactory report of Prince Ching's letter of the 1st June and the subsequent correspondence (China No. 1 of 1896) which has not been published.

The terms of the dict, as translated in the *North-China Herald* of the 14th May are as follows:—

"The Lang, President of the Board of Revenue, is appointed Imperial High Commissioner of Customs, and Tang Shao-yi is appointed Vice Imperial Commissioner of the same. All Chinese and foreign employees of the said Customs are to be under the control and direction of the above-named High Commissioners. It is considered that this innovation jeopardizes the undertaking given by the Chinese Government to H.M. Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, in 1898, that the Chief of the Imperial Maritime Customs shall always be a British subject so long as British trade in China exceeds that of any other nation."

"The engagement given by the Chinese Government in the Loan Agreements of 1896 and 1898, that the Administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs shall continue as at present constituted during the currency of the Loans."

"The character of the service, which would degenerate towards the Chinese level, with the extension of Chinese control."

The Association learned with satisfaction, therefore, that H.M. Charge d'Affaires had been instructed to require from the Chinese Government a definite assurance that "no change in the Customs administration would be effected by the terms of the Decree."

H.M. Government accepted apparently, as meeting this requirement (after a previous reply had been rejected as evasive), a letter from Prince Ching, dated 1st June, containing the following sentence:—

"In the 7th Article of the Loan Agreement of 1896 and the 8th Article of the Loan Agreement of 1898 it is stipulated that the Administration of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs shall remain as at present constituted during the currency of the Loans, and I have the honour to state that the Imperial Decree of the 9th May, specially appointing High Commissioners to control (or manage) revenue affairs, does not make any change in the method of administration laid down in the Loan Agreements."

It is necessary to dwell on the distrust with which experience has caused Chinese assurances to be regarded, because the purpose had in this case been frankly declared. For Mr. Carnegie states in his telegram of the 23rd May that the Chinese Government, while sending giving the assurance asked for, had "intimated plainly that the new Administration would have their hands free to effect any change they may consider fit."

The adequacy of an assurance that no change would be effected by the terms of a Decree which did actually constitute a new authority with undefined powers may appear primarily questionable.

It is, at any rate, to be adequate in presence of the rejoinder. A declaration in explicit terms that no change was contemplated, or would be made, either in letter or in spirit, either in the status or powers of the Inspector-General or in the system upon which the service has been conducted—could alone restore confidence after such an indication of purpose.

Nor would even such a declaration by the Wai Wai Pu alone be satisfactory. For the Comptroller takes their authority from an Imperial Decree, which is superior to any declaration by the Wai Wai Pu. Nothing short of a Decree could restore confidence which a Decree had effected. The Association ventured to suggest, in a letter dated 16th July, that such a Decree might be obtained in the guise of a Despatch to a Memorial expressing the requisite assurances, and that suggestion is renewed.

Even have, indeed, already dispelled any shadow of assurance that Prince Ching's letter might have been supposed to convey.

The very creation of the new authority was a change; introducing, as it did, an entirely new element of active control over an officer (the Inspector-General) who has been practically unfettered—and whose successful administration has been largely due to his having been unfettered—in the past. The Imperial Maritime Customs has been a department hitherto of the Wai Wai Pu, and its transfer to the Board of Revenue is in itself a harmful, because a derogatory, change. The opening of new offices with a considerable staff, and the reorganization to themselves of large salaries, were evidence that the High Commissioners proposed taking their appointment seriously as their alleged interference in various matters—notably the issue of orders to the Provincial offices to report direct to themselves instead of to the Inspector-General, and the order that no returns shall be issued in future without their sanction (Annex 1)—all these are changes affecting incontestably the solemn undertaking by the Chinese Government that "the administration should continue as at present constituted during the currency of the Loans."

Nor is there discernible at present any guarantee whatever that the High Commissioners will not proceed to exercise in other more harmful ways the great powers with which they have been invested.

The political features of the innovation may, however, be left with the remark that it is another and a very serious instance of the policy of extrusion—of subtle hostility, and encroachment on the status and position of foreigners in China—upon which the Association took occasion lately to remark.

The financiers who accepted responsibility for the issue of Loans secured on the Customs revenues will doubtless protest against changes so distinctly at variance with the pledges upon which the negotiations were based.

But there is involved in the menace to the status of the service a consideration more important even than the security of the Loans. The welfare of foreign merchants and of their trade is bound up with the party and freedom of administration which have distinguished the Imperial Maritime Customs in the past.

The degradation of dignity in the office of Inspector-General and the general effort to Sir Robert Hart implied in the unequalled assumption of control and the alleged purpose of transmitting orders to him through the medium of a Chinese clerk cannot be regarded, from this point of view, otherwise than with grave apprehension for the future.

The attitude of the Commissioners bears out the impression conveyed in the preceding paragraph, and it is quite conceivable that the position of the Foreign Staff, and the gradual deterioration of the Chinese methods which it has been at pains to support. What those methods were may be gathered from a despatch dated 10th October, 1896, from Sir Bruce then H.M. Minister of Finance to Lord John Russell, and from a Memorandum by Mr. (now Sir Robert) Hart, published in China No. 1 of 1896.

The records of the F.O. prove (wrote Mr. Bruce) that for several years after the opening of Shanghai to trade, a system of smuggling and of compromising duties prevailed to an extent that destroyed practically the value of a tariff. H.M. Consul omitted no effort to combat these national losses. In 1890, in a series of letters, he succeeded in effecting no improvement in the system, while they incurred much odium among their own countrymen by inflicting penalties for acts which it was notorious the officials of other countries were committing every day.

And experience shows that, where the Customs have remained under Chinese administration, the old abuses have continued in full vigour. It is not surprising, indeed, that the exposure made in the last Report by the Commissioner at Santos inspired the order that no returns shall be issued in future without the sanction of the new (Chinese) Control, and that was handed over to the Imperial Maritime Customs in 1891, under the terms of the protocol pledging (C.I.G.) the Native Maritime Customs among other securities for the indemnity Loan. There were then 440 officials who collected—accounted for—only £15,000.

As a result (I quote from the Commissioner's Report) there were many irregularities. Bribery and corruption existed everywhere; smuggling was connived at if not openly permitted; duties were not correctly assessed; there was a complicated system of subvention; certain goods enjoyed preferential rates; the price was at all times a conveniently variable quantity; which would have served here in the ordinary course on Friday evening, did not arrive till 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, having been delayed by the typhoon in the China Sea.

The "Devanha" left Hongkong at 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd ult., and as she steamed out of Hongkong harbour the Observatory signalled that a second typhoon had been reported from "a ship driving to the west-north-west." In view of the fierceness of the first typhoon everyone on the ship, and the passengers in particular, were rather uneasy but the ship was made snug aloft and all unnecessary top hamper and running rigging was stowed away. The weather, however, was most serene till 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the "Devanha" had put Hongkong 250 miles behind her, and at this hour the glass began to fall rapidly and a gale, accompanied by a high sea, sprang up. As the "Devanha" was steaming right into the teeth of the storm the sea began to break over her, the wind roaring by and whistling through the rigging whilst the huge steamer was rolling and pitching like a cork. The storm increased rapidly in fury and Captain Hild decided to leave his vessel to till the worst of it past.

It is difficult to say how the "Devanha" was saved to the eastward and she was laid to, and as already stated, was forced to remain so for a whole day and night. No sooner was the ship brought to than she made better weather of it and rode the seas with practically little or no water coming aboard. In the early hours of Monday morning the officers noticed that the storm was abating and at 8.30 the Captain gave the order for the *Devanha* to be put on her course again, though as soon as the sea was done she began to ship seas again. The weather, however, continued to modify as the typhoon zone was left behind and the rest of the voyage down to Singapore and up to Penang was accomplished in the most perfect weather.

From observations of the storm made on board the *Devanha* it appeared that the typhoon, which is believed to have been the second one reported from Hongkong, was driving towards the Gulf of Tonkin which is the course of most of the China Sea storms. The force of the wind was terrific and got up as far as eight and as a hurricane, that most terrible of storms, is put at ten it can be realised that the *Devanha* did not encounter "just a little blow." Her officers are, however, loud in her praises as she was best in her first experience of typhoon weather and thanks to the forethought of Captain Hild in getting his vessel in trim to meet the storm, in sailors' parlance "not so much as a rope yarn carried away." The crew of the vessel behaved smartly and though the passengers were naturally alarmed at the fury of the storm, especially in view of the happenings at Hongkong, they remained calm and collected in their cabins.

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THE TOAST OF THE EVENING OR AT ANY OTHER TIME SHOULD

BE DRUNK ONLY IN

MOET & CHANDON'S

"DRY IMPERIAL."

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES

\$55.00

PER CASE 24 "

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WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THREE YEARS OF RUNNING ECZEMA

Lotions From Doctors and Chemists Had No Effect—After Three Weeks' Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment Child's Head is Now Clean and Free From Sores.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"It is with much pleasure that I write to inform you of the successful result of the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which I used for running eczema on my child's head, being the after result of ringworms. I have had lotions from the doctors, also from different chemists, but they did not have any effect on it. But after constantly washing the child's head with Cuticura Soap for about three weeks and using about half a box of Cuticura Ointment, I am pleased to say that my child's head is now perfectly clean and free from any sores, which I must say seems a miraculous cure after three years' suffering. I shall be pleased to recommend the Cuticura Remedies to any one. Mrs. A. Grant, 82 Bromden Road, Hayes Park, Surrey, Eng., March 10, 1906."

A SET OF CUTICURA

Consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are often Sufficient to Cure

The most distressing and disfiguring humors, eczema, rashes, itching, irritations, and inflammations of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair of infants, children, and adults, whom all remedies, and even physicians, fail. Not only are Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the most successful remedies ever compounded, but they are the purest, sweetest, and most economical as well. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Eczema, Itching, Irritation, and Inflammation of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood, with Loss of Hair of Infants, Children, and Adults, whom all remedies, and even physicians, fail. Not only are Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the most successful remedies ever compounded, but they are the purest, sweetest, and most economical as well. Mothers and children are their warmest friends.

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In connection with the proposals which have been made from time to time for the protection of Indo-China against a foreign foe, it has been more than once admitted that the attitude of the natives towards the French has become anything but friendly.

According to a statement made by M. de Lanessan, formerly Governor-General of Indo-China, to a correspondent of the *Times* at Manila, the situation is becoming worse and worse. The natives are not only crushed down by taxation, but are greatly irritated by the arbitrary methods of European officials, and particularly by the way in which domiciliary visits are carried out. The natives feel that money is being squeezed out of them to support their foreign oppressors, this, M. de Lanessan considers, is a dangerous state of things, when it is remembered how greatly the idea of the yellow races have been changed by Japan's victory over Russia.

M. de Lanessan recommends Ententes Cordiales with China and Japan and a more considerate treatment of the Asiatic peoples under France's suzerainty.

"PUNCH" SCORES.

One of the neatest comments on Mr. Roosevelt's new vagary, in Mr. Linley Sambourne's cartoon in *Punch*, which represents Father Time, with what the President would call his "sithe" over his arm, and a magnifying-glass in his hand. Through this he has been examining some insignificant mark of chipping at the base of an immense trunk of an oak tree, bearing on the foliage the words "English Language." President Roosevelt, in cowboy costume, stands holding a small hatchet in his hand. The letter-press is delightfully to the point:—

Father Time (closely examining small incision in tree-trunk): "Who's been trying to cut this tree down?"

Teddy Roosevelt (in manner of George Washington): "Father, I can't tell a li'! I did it with my li'!"

Father Time: "Ah well, boys will be boys!"

This clever use of the George Washington legend will go straight home to all Americans who possess a sense of humour.

THE RISE IN SILVER.

Early last month bar silver "changed hands" at 31½d. per oz. for "spot" and 31½d. for forward delivery, a higher level than the white metal has attained for over a dozen years. In 1894 the price was as high as 31½d., but since then it has been down to under 21½d. In May last there was a rise to 31½d., but more recently the fluctuation has been between about 31d. and 29d. Speculators for the rise in silver have lately been favoured by a combination of circumstances—a steady demand for India and China, restricted supplies from the United States and Mexico, and the invitation of tenders for 20,000 kilos by the French Government for delivery in October. In some quarters a further advance is confidently predicted, but it is not to be forgotten that the maintenance of anything like the current quotation for even a short time would, in all probability, bring out hoarded supplies, while it would stimulate production in various directions. There are dozens of parties that would pay to work with silver at a stable price of 30d. an ounce.

Why drink other beverages

when in Van Houten's Cocoa
you have an enjoyable beverage
which not only stimulates but
also invigorates.

"A perfect beverage, combining
Strength, Purity and Solubility."

Medical Annual.

"Refreshes and fortifies the system."

Court Journal.

van Houten's

A Cocoa you can Enjoy.

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Careful Attention

should always be given to the teeth, not
merely because clean, white teeth form so val-
uable an ornament to everyone's appearance, but
also because they must be kept fit for the per-
formance of their primary function—mastication.



Cleans the Teeth

easily, pleasantly and thoroughly, as its enormous
sale all over the world clearly shows, leaves the
mouth deliciously refreshed, and fulfils the
requirements of modern hygiene by its
antiseptic value.

Sold by all local Chemists and Stores.
Made by F. C. Calver & Co.,
Manchester, Eng.

THE EMPEROR WILHELM.

SPEECH ON FREDERICK THE GREAT.

On Sept. 8th the Kaiser, accompanied by the
Crown Prince and the other Royal Princes,
attended the unveiling at Bannitz of the
monument erected to the spot where Frederick
the Great died on Sept. 4th, 1761. The monument,
which is in the form of a granite obelisk, records
the interest attaching to the spot, and bears the
French lines addressed from Bannitz to
Frederick the Great by the Marquis d'Argens,
beginning, "Une colline au baptême, monument
de notre industrie, fut notre, somptueux palais."
Count von Pückler Rogan, Court Marshal,
to his Majesty, in asking the Emperor for permis-
sion to unveil the monument, made a speech
celebrating the brilliant military feats which had
marked the spot on which they stood, and
describing how King Frederick's force of 50,000
men had opposed 130,000 Austrians and Russians.
Count von Pückler Rogan said that the obelisk
was a memorial of the wonderful help of God,
and an Ebenezer (stone of help) in Prussian
history, and dwelt on the death of King
Frederick's saying, "Work, and do not lose
heart." This motto could be applied to Ger-
many's present position, when under the sceptre
of the Emperor they lived in peace, and enjoyed
a position which, in spite of difficulties, which
were not wanting, lent weight to Germany's
voice even in the farthest east.

The Emperor, in reply, expressed the hope
that, should he ever be placed in a position
similar to that of Frederick the Great, he too
would, under Providence, acquit himself in the
same way. "We do not only place our trust in
God," continued his Majesty, "but we also
stand firmly by His side, and we utilize to the
utmost extent the gifts which have been be-
stowed upon us, and, above all, we work together
in love and devotion for the Fatherland in this
way the future of our people and of our land
will be well secured."

In proposing the toast at the provincial
banquet at night the Emperor expressed his warm
thanks to the Silesians for their enthusiastic
greeting, which had everywhere been joyfully
extended to him, thus expressing the people's
appreciation of what the House of Hohenzollern
had done for them. "Silesian gratitude," his
Majesty continued, "has been especially
hallowed by history. First of all the powerful
deeds of Frederick the Great, his incomparable
conflicts, and his magnificent work of peace
should be borne in mind." The Emperor then
referred to the times of the Wars of Liberation,
saying: "One may say that the history of the
House of Hohenzollern is indissolubly bound up
with this rich history of Silesia. One might say
that the history of Silesia is bound up with us
and may the honour be to Him." This may likewise
be said of the present times, and God may be
thanked for having arranged everything for the
wellbeing and advantage of Silesia and the
Fatherland, and, above all, for our having been
allowed to do our work in peace. Every man
must earnestly ask himself the question whether
he has done his part in completing what the
past has bequeathed to him. One may learn from
the great personality of Frederick the Great
in what respects the work has failed. Just as
Frederick was never left in the lurch by God, his
old ally, in the same way the Fatherland and
the beautiful province of Silesia will remain near
His heart."

In conclusion his Majesty said:
"So we will evolve a fresh year from the golden
of the recollections of the golden loyalty
which I have met with here: to devote our
religion to one task, and that is to bring
our country forward, to work for our people,
each one in his own station, whether high or
low, by a rallying together of denominations to
stem the tide of infidelity, and above all to keep
a free outlook for the future and never to despair
of ourselves and our people. The world belongs
to the living, and the living man is right. I
cannot stand pessimists, and whoever is not
fitted for the work let him depart, and if he
wishes to let him find a better country for
himself. I expect my Silesians, however, to
join together once more to-day in the resolve,
pursuing great objects and models, to follow
their Duke in his work and above all in his work
of peace for his people. In this hope I
may give to the welfare of Silesia and all loyal
Silesians."

The Duke of Connaught the same afternoon
paid a visit to Prince and Princess Henry of
Prussia at the Castle of Fribenstein, near
Freiburg, outside Breslau. Mr. Winston
Churchill, M.P., wearing the uniform of the
Oxfordshire Hussars, accompanied by Colonel
Mercer, Major Murray, and Captain
Bittenfeld, of the German General Staff, who is
attached to Mr. Churchill, drove out for lunch
and paid a round of official military visits. Mr.
Churchill was attending the manoeuvres as a
guest of the Emperor. General Sir Ian
Hamilton and Lieutenant-General Sir Laurence
Ogilby were following the manoeuvres in a
private capacity.

The troops of the Breslau garrison were as-
sisted in an early hour next morning in prepara-
tion for the Divine Service which was to be held in
the Palace Square in the presence of the
Emperor. At eleven o'clock the Emperor,
accompanied by the Empress, the Royal
Princes, the Duke of Connaught, and the King
of Saxony, left the castle entrance and walked
across the square while the troops presented
arms and the bands played and took
his station in a gorgeous carriage of purple and
gold which was preceded by a platoon of
black and white and flanked by
troops of drums and flags and an arrangement
of pikes and laurels. The services began with
the singing of a hymn, the accompaniment
being rendered by the principal military
chaplain, who referred to Prussia's great military
past, the brilliant deeds of Frederick the Great,
and Prussia's times of stress a hundred years
ago. The service was concluded by the singing
in unison with imposing effect of the so-called
Netherlands Hymn, which is a favourite of the
Emperor.

The British and foreign military attachés
were also present, forming a picturesque group,
their brilliant uniforms being thrown into relief
against the red and blue background of the
Prussian Infantry.

Subsequently the Emperor attended the
unveiling of a memorial to General von
Clauswitz, the great Prussian military writer.
His Majesty, wearing the uniform of a Prussian
general, drove in his motor-car, followed by the
King of Saxony, to the corner of the
Feldstrasse, where the monument is erected on
a grass plot. Here, very solemnly, the Duke
of Connaught, wearing the uniform of the
Oxfordshire Hussars, the foreign military
attachés were grouped around the day's erected
in front of the memorial. After inspecting
the guard of honour, the Emperor mounted
the white and gold dais, with the Duke
of Connaught just behind him, and listened
to the commemorative speech delivered by the
Commandant-in-Chief of the 6th Army Corps,
who gave an account of the career of
Clauswitz, and spoke of the splendid services
which his works had rendered to the Prussian
Army under William the Great and Moltke,

and indeed, all the Armies of the world. He
concluded by calling for cheers for the Emperor,
which were enthusiastically given, the band
playing the National Anthem. The sun broke
through the clouds as the drapery fell away
from the monument revealing a plain granite
block bearing a medallion of Clauswitz.
Beneath it was a quotation from his works, and
on the side was a bronze wreath inscribed: "To
the Prussian General Clauswitz, from the
Imperial Japanese Army." The Emperor
inspected the stone while the Duke of Connaught
deposited a wreath at its foot. Other wreaths
were laid by Colonel Trench, on behalf of Mr.
Haldane, and by representative officers of the Bavarian
and Saxon Army Corps.

After witnessing a march past by the guard
of honour, the Emperor left in his motor-car to
take luncheon with the King of Saxony.

THE GOD OF BATTLES.

The confident tone in which the German Em-
peror proclaims his belief that his ancestor,
Frederick the Great, "was never left in the
lurch by God, his old ally," is calculated to
shock our British sense of reverence, but when
due allowance is made for German location the
utterance seems less questionable in point of
wisdom and good taste than it appears at first
sight. It is blunt with the old Lutheran blunt-
ness, but it is meant unquestionably as a rever-
ent expression of religious faith, and in those
matters the intention is all-important. Assured-
ly, it is far better for a monarch to avow
publicly his faith in Divine Providence than to
speak as if he acknowledged no power
higher than his own, and it is natural that the
German mind should dwell with particular
fervour upon the career of Frederick the Great,
which came before and after periods of weak-
ness and disillusionment.

Germany, in contemplating their army, have
much the same feeling as we have when we
consider the combined might and readiness of
our navy. Much is an instrument of discipline
and defence such as the world never saw before.
Germany has paid us a great debt of honour
by studying our navy closely, and we can return
it by bestowing careful attention on the German
army. In one respect, of course, we can admire
it justly. As an organization it has
reached a pitch of perfection which places it
before every other fighting machine in the
world. It is in organization that our army
lacks, and though successive War Ministers
have endeavoured to remodel our second line of
Imperial defence, the results are unsatisfying,
as every man and woman in the country is
aware.

For the rest, we must use great discrimination
in studying the German army, and must use it
as an object-lesson in what to avoid as well as
what to emulate. There must always be great
differences between a conscript and a volunteer
organization. The immense numbers of the
German forces are best divided into great army
corps, each complete in itself with infantry,
artillery, cavalry, and transport, but it does not
follow that a similar system would be good for
our own. The German qualities are method and
punctuality; the chief excellence of our troops
are daring, speed, and individuality. The
German regulars are unsurpassed, but our
irregulars are unequalled. The demands of our
Empire call, not for a great, cumbersome machine
working with clock-like accuracy, but for a
smaller organization capable of prompt expansion
at critical moments.

A VOLUNTEER STORY.

One day the officer commanding a volunteer
regiment met one of his lieutenants on the rifle
range.

The lieutenant was shooting, and he "called"
each shot as he fired, without waiting for the
marksmen to signal the result.

"You're a pretty good gunner," said the
colonel. "Why don't you admit you're guessing
where those shots land?"

"I'll bet you a box of cigars," said the junior
officer, "that I can call twenty shots correctly
in succession."

"Taken!" said the old warrior, who was
nothing if not a sportsman.

The lieutenant fired, and a red flag from
the target told that this was correct.

Another shot.

"Miss," he declared. A third shot. "Miss
again," he said. Fourth shot. "Fourth miss,"
announced the young officer. Another shot.

"Miss," again said the lieutenant. "What
are you trying to do? I thought you were
going to fire at the target."

"I am trying to win my box of cigars," said
the lieutenant.

"Don't fire any more," said the colonel,
"they're yours."

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your com-
plexion, Mrs. Allen's Cream, Lait
Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre
Charmant will enable you to do it. Her
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.
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MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all impurities of the blood, and for
all diseases of the system, whether chronic or acute.
It is a powerful purgative, and its action is
so gentle that it can be taken by the most delicate
of constitutions. It is a perfect blood-purifier,
and its use is recommended by the highest
medical authorities.

For Nervous
Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAU'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME

The modern restoration
of the nervous system.
For brain-workers, profes-
sional men, teachers, artists,
etc., and in debility, cerebral
dyspepsia, depression of nervous
origin and insomnia.
It is really a stimulant and
promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP
(CHAPOTEAU)

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PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES
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Brimful of Nourishment



PLASMON

The Food for Old and Young.

(Also Plasmon Cocoa, Oats, Biscuits, &c.)

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

October 11th.

BURMESE MEAT.

Meat Lung Pa Yuk—Heef, sirloin

& prime cut lb. 20

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& prime cut lb. 20

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, CHINGWANTAO, MOJI and KOBE	PERA Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	About 14th October	Freight only.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CEYLON Capt. G. W. Babot, R.N.R.	About 16th October	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. C. L. Daniel	About 18th October	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual ports of call	DELHI Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	Noon, 20th October	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MANILA Capt. A. W. Anderson, R.N.R.	About 25th October	Freight and Passage.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1906.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CHEFOO and NEWCHANG NINGPO and SHANGHAI TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG" "SHAOHSING" "HUICHOW"	On 12th October. On 13th October. On 15th October.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU" "KICKIANG" "SUNGKIANG" "TAIYUAN" "YOHOW"	On 17th October. On 18th October. On 18th October. On 18th October. On 23rd October.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

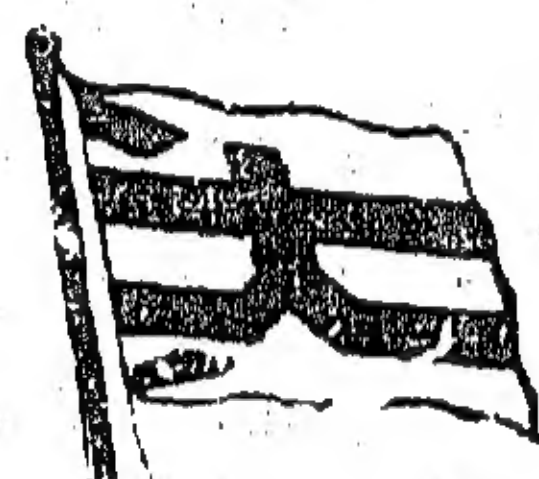
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1906.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"MASAN MARU" S. TAGAMI	SUNDAY, 14th Oct., at DAYLIGHT.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsides. Unrivaled Table.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"
10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON.

ON
SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH.AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 29TH APRIL AND LONDON ON
THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£61 First and £42 Second Saloon,
To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 days Across the Pacific in the "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR"	4,425	SATURDAY, 20th Oct. ...	13th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 25th Oct. ...	12th Nov.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Nov. ...	10th Dec.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov. ...	22nd Dec.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 20th Dec. ...	7th Jan.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 26th Dec. ...	18th Jan.

"EMPRESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships,
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA
and 28 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £40, via New York £42.
Intermediate on Steamers £40, and £42.
and 1st Class Railways
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR," and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps/Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGERS.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY ... 24th October
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY ... 7th November
ROON	WEDNESDAY ... 21st November
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY ... 5th December
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY ... 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	2nd January
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY ... 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 30th January
GRINSEBAU	WEDNESDAY ... 13th February
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 27th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of OCTOBER, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship
"PRINZ LUDWIG," Captain von Bismarck, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE
and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 22nd Oct. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 23rd Oct., and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Oct.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA and GIBRALTAR return 241 0 0 242 0 0 222 0 0
91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN
and HAMBURG return 65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0
97 0 0 66 0 0 36 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ
via NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR return 64 0 0 44 0 0 26 0 0
115 0 0 66 0 0 47 0 0

VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers'
expense.

TOE VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE:
Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HIERBERTSHOEHE, NATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	Tons	SAILING DATE
SANDAKAN	4783 tons	TUESDAY, 16th Oct.
WILHELM	3302 tons	TUESDAY, 13th Nov.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons	TUESDAY, 11th Dec.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th OCTOBER, at NOON, the Steamship "SANDAKAN,"
Captain G. Wendig, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
To MANILA	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return \$30.	\$50.
To NEW GUINEA	\$28.	\$18.	\$10.	return \$28.	\$27.15
To BRISBANE	\$20.	\$12.	\$8.	return \$24.	\$23.
To SYDNEY	\$23.	\$12.	\$8.	return \$29.10	\$24.10
To MELBOURNE	\$24.10	\$12.10	\$8.	return \$32.5	\$24.5
To YOKOHAMA	\$30.00	\$20.00	\$10.00	return \$17.00	\$12.
To KOBE	\$35.00	\$25.00	\$15.00	return \$17.00	\$12.
To YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
To EUROPE via AUSTRALIA and COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer £37. 0. 0.
To EUROPE via AUSTRALIA and AMERICA 96. 0. 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "ROON"	Wednesday, 24th Oct.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 24th Oct.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	Wednesday, 24th Oct.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, "WILHELM"	Wednesday, 24th Oct.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Wednesday, 24th Oct.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	Wednesday, 24th Oct.

Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To London via Plymouth or Southampton	1st Class 222. 0. 0. 2nd Class 136. 10. 0. 3rd Class 65. 0. 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	1st Class 222. 0. 0. 2nd Class 136. 10. 0. 3rd Class 65. 0. 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	1st Class 222. 0. 0. 2nd Class 136. 10. 0. 3rd Class 65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.
HONGKONG.

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,
PARIS.
SECURITIES ISSUED BY
European Govts and
Municipalities offering
prospects of immense returns.
To be purchased for cash or on the
"Times" system of monthly payments.
CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest estab-
lished firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the
world, offer advantages absolutely un-
obtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed
Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers
checked after every drawing. Results of draw-
ings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds ad-
vised at once. Prizes collected free of charge.
Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted
on Premium Bonds. Services continue until
last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"YEDDO"
Captain Cowley, will be despatched for the
above Port on or about the 13th November.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1906.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

FOR SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS VIA
JAPAN PORTS.Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong,
CALLAO and IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamer Tons To Sail

"KASATO MARU" 6,000 Middle of Dec.
Capt. W. E. C. S. FILMERTaking Freight and Passengers to other
Western Coast Ports of South America.

The above Steamer has splendid Accom-
modation and is fitted throughout with
Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is
carried on board.

For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1906.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."

A.I., A.B.O., and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length	722 feet.
Length on Blocks	714 "
Width of Entrance on Top	88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	89 1/2 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	94 1/2 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length	523 feet.
Length on Blocks	513 "
Width of Entrance on Top	88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	89 1/2 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	94 1/2 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length	371 feet.
Length on Blocks	354 "
Width of Entrance on Top	66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000
TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is
always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.)
especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS NOR
THE OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE
for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or
the Crew of the following Vessel during her
stay in Hongkong Harbour—

S. P. Hironaka, American Ship, E. L. Zerk
—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

I. F. Chapman, American Ship, R. Balford
—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ARI MARU, Japanese str., 6,443, M. Yagi, 6th Oct.—Shanghai 3rd October, General. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	BINE THUAN, French str., 984, G. Roulet, 3rd Oct.—Bangkok 24th Sept., Pico— Arnold, Karberg & Co.	BOURBON, French str., 290, L. Ball, 28th September—Saigon 2nd Sept., Rice— Chinese.	CAPRI, Italian str., 2,718, G. Belsito, 7th Oct. —Bombay 17th Sept., General—Carlotta & Co.	CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 1st Oct.—Bangkok 24th Sept., General— Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	CHOWTAI, German str., 1,51, W. M. Hermann, 15th Sept.—Bangkok 24th Sept., General— Hinterland & Swire.	DARTMOUTH, American str., 1,336, E. Franke, 6th Oct.—Shanghai 3rd October, H. Ball and General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	DARTMOUTH, German str., 1,577, Schipper, 8th October—Chungking 3rd October, General— Hinterland & Swire.	DEVAYMONS, German str., 1,262, T. V. Bruhn, 5th Sept.—Bangkok 27th Aug. and Hollow 3rd Sept., Rice and Meat—Norddeutscher Lloyd.	DUREAU, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bleg, 21st September—Tientsin 13th Sept., Sugar and Molasses—Angard, Thoresen & Co.	ELISABETH RICKMERS, German str., 1,500, W. Hofmeier, 28th Sept.—Bangkok 15th Sept., Rice—Norddeutscher Lloyd.	EMMA LYKEN, German str., 1,150, G. Conrad, 16th July—Mauritius 22nd May, Sugar— Chinese.	ESPRESSO OF CHINA, British str., 3,040, R. Arnold, 23rd Sept.—Vancouver 4th Sept., Mail and General—C. P. R. Co.	GERMANIA, German str., 1,714, H. Lorenzen, 30th Sept.—Moji 25th September, Coal— Jensen & Co.	GLORFADLOCH, British str., 1,443, Kinghorn, 6th October—Singapore 23rd September, Chinese.	HACK, Norwegian str., 419, Ed. Olsen, 3rd Oct. —Mail 28th Sept. and Shimane 28th Oct.—Angard, Thoresen & Co.	HILARY, German str., 2,276, H. Uecker, 5th Sept.—Sourabaya 23rd August, Sugar— Sander, Wied & Co.	HILARY, British str., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 6th October—Pootung via Ports 22nd Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.	JASIN, British str., 489, T. G. Shewen, 8th October—Singapore 2nd Oct., General— Butterfield & Swire.	JOHANNA, German str., 952, Island, 15th Sept. —Sourabaya 14th Sept.—Jensen & Co.	KALCHUR, British str., 2,154, Walker, 2nd Aug.—Newcastle 12th July, Coal—Arnold, Karberg & Co.	KOISHIKAWA, German str., 1,292, G. Hofmeier, 7th Oct.—Bangkok 19th Sept. and Hollow 2nd Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.	KORRA, American str., 5,451, S. and J. B. 3rd Oct.—San Francisco 4th Sept. and Chang- hai 30th, Mails and General—P. M. S. Co.	KOUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,783, Y. Minami- kawa, 28th Sept.—Moji 10th Sept., Coal and General—Fukushima & Co.	KWANGHAI, Chinese str., 1,468, R. L. Lincoln, 7th Oct.—Shanghai 4th Oct., General— Chinese.	KWEIYANG, British str., 1,044, Dawson, 5th October—Chungking 24th September, General— Butterfield & Swire.	LAISANE, British str., 3,460, P. M. B. Lake, 4th Oct.—Calcutta 19th Sept. and Straits 24th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	LOCHER, German str., 1,020, G. Schultze, 28th September—Bangkok 10th Sept., Rice— Butterfield & Swire.	MADRID RICKMERS, German str., 1,020, Simonsen, 2nd Oct.—Bangkok 23rd Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	MAZAGON, British str., 3,274, S. H. Selby Hall, 8th Oct.—Bombay 18th Sept., General— P. M. S. Co.	MONTEAGLE, British str., 3,553, S. Robinson, 14th Sept.—Vancouver 9th Aug., Flour, Lead and General—C. P. R. Co.	NANSHAN, British str., 1,299, A. Jones, 8th October—Saigon 2nd October, Rice— Bradley & Co.	NEIL MACLEOD, Amr. str., 902, E. Corral, 19th June—Manila 18th June—Barretto & Co.	NORDBY, Norwegian str., 1,497, W. Wilhelm- sen, 14th September—Proboling 3rd Sept., Sugar—Ordn.	N. S. DE ROSARIO, Amr. str., 715, M. Lopes Banco, 12th June—Manila 13th June— Barretto & Co.	OANFA, British str., 5,676, James Riley, 2nd Oct.—Tientsin 5th Sept., Kobo via Moji 25th, Flour and Lumber—Butterfield & Swire.	ONANG, British str., 1,787, D. Christie, 2nd Oct.—Hongkong 3rd Sept., Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	PAKAT, German str., 1,100, H. Domes, 3rd Oct.—Bangkok via Swatow 25th Sept., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	PETCHABURI, German str., 1,375, Goswami, 1st Oct.—Bangkok via Swatow 10th Sept., Rice and Timber—Melchers & Co.	POWELL, British str., 1,800, W. E. Turner, 16th Sept.—Samarang 31st Aug., Sugar— Doddwell & Co.	PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 1,736, C. Wolters, 18th Sept.—Kobe 12th Sept., General—Melchers & Co.	PROMITIUS, Norw. str., 1,023, Korn-liosen, 3rd Oct.—Bangkok 24th Sept., General— Nippon Yusen Kaisha.	QUANTA, German str., 1,145, H. Madsen, 4th October—Sourabaya 23rd September, Sugar and General—Sander, Wied & Co.	QUINTA, German str., 877, F. Frum, 9th Sept.—Sourabaya 1st September, Sugar— Simonsen & Co.	REIS, Norwegian str., 726, N. C. Mathisen, 1st Oct.—Aros Bay 18th Sept., Petroleum— Angard, Thoresen & Co.	SANTA, German str., 950, H. Kraft,
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